

## CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for the treatment of venous stasis, comprising:
  - an elongated intraluminal member shaped and dimensioned for passage through vessels of a subject, the intraluminal member including a proximal end and a distal end;
  - a conduit extending from proximate the proximal end of the intraluminal member to proximate the distal end of the intraluminal member, the conduit being shaped and dimensioned for fluid communication between the proximal end of the intraluminal member and the distal end of the intraluminal member;
  - the distal end of the intraluminal member including disruption means proximate thereto for irritating or disrupting a predetermined vessel wall.
2. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the intraluminal member comprises an infusion wire.
3. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the distal end of the intraluminal member is sinusoidal.

4. The apparatus according to claim 3, wherein at least one application port in fluid communication with the conduit is formed in the distal end of the intraluminal member, the at least one application port being positioned at an upper or lower extent of the sinusoidal infusion wire.
5. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the distal end of the intraluminal member is substantially V-shaped.
6. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the distal end of the intraluminal member is substantially J-shaped distal.
7. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the distal end of the intraluminal member is circular.
8. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the intraluminal member includes a twisted circular distal end.

9. The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the infusion wire is a shape memory material and the apparatus further includes a stiffener associated with the distal end of the intraluminal member.
10. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the intraluminal member is a balloon catheter.
11. The apparatus according to claim 10, wherein a balloon is positioned at the distal end of the intraluminal member and the balloon includes at least one application port in fluid communication with the conduit.
12. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the intraluminal member includes a multi-prong assembly.
13. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the intraluminal member includes a multi-infusion wire assembly.

14. The apparatus according to claim 1, further including means for movement of the intraluminal member to facilitate disruption or irritation of the predetermined vessel wall.

15. The apparatus according to claim 1, further including a elongated member contained in the conduit, the disruption means being coupled to a distal end of the elongated member for irritating or disrupting a predetermined vessel wall.

16. The apparatus according to claim 15, wherein the elongated member is axially moveable within the conduit.

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17. A method for the treatment of venous stasis, comprising the following steps:  
advancing an elongated intraluminal member through a vein to a treatment site;  
activating the intraluminal member for disruption or irritation of the treatment site;  
injecting sclerosant into the vein.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the step of activating includes moving the intraluminal member to cause disruption or irritation of the vein.

19. The method according to claim 17, wherein the intraluminal member comprises an infusion wire.
20. The method according to claim 17, wherein the elongated intraluminal member is a balloon catheter.
21. The method according to claim 17, further including the step of causing spasms within the vein.
22. A method for venous treatment, comprising the following steps:  
advancing an elongated intraluminal member through a vein to a treatment site;  
activating the intraluminal member for disruption or irritation of the treatment site;  
creating spasm at the treatment site.